TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR

THE 1984 FOREST AND RANGE RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Strategic Studies Branch

Ministry of Forests

Victoria, B.C.

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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Forests is required by legislation to prepare an analysis of the Province's forest and range resources at regular intervals. This periodic report is entitled the Forest and Range Resource Analysis, or simply The Resource Analysis. The first was completed in September 1979 and work has commenced on the next report which is due in September 1984.

The Resource Analysis must be comprehensive and directly applicable to the challenges both at hand and in the foreseeable future. It will provide government policy makers, non-government interest groups, and the general public with an understanding of the policy options which could be adopted to produce social and economic benefits from forest and range resources, including their use for outdoor recreation.

The terms of reference focus the analysis on the major resource management issues of the 1980's, discussed in the context of an up-to-date assessment of the state of the resources and their management. They were formulated after a series of discussions and reviews of earlier drafts involving all branches and regions of the Ministry of Forests, representatives from other government ministries and members of industry organizations and public interest groups. The resulting structure and focus of the Resource Analysis will integrate diverse issues and concerns to permit a complete examination of forest and range resources and their management. Within the framework provided by the terms of reference, the analysis will portray the options which exist to derive social and economic benefits from these resources and to indicate their possible effects on other government goals.

In approving these terms of reference, I am confident that the 1984 Forest and Range Resource Analysis will provide the objective assessment necessary for selecting sound forest and range policies for the next decade.

T.M. Apsey

Deputy Minister

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TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE 1984 RESOURCE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the framework within which the 1984 Forest and Range Resource Analysis will be carried out. It defines the subject areas and issues which will satisfy legislated requirements; provides an improved common ground of information and understanding about the provincial forest and range resources; and recognizes government's need for objective analysis to guide the choice of resource management policies. Attention is directed to forest and range resources from the perspective of their management by the Ministry of Forests for timber and forage production and recreational use, in coordination with other desired uses of these lands and resources.

Section 7 of the MINISTRY OF FORESTS ACT imposes a requirement and schedule for producing forest and range resource analyses and defines the basic subject areas that must be included. For reference purposes this section is reproduced below:

> 7. Not later than September 30, 1979, September 30, 1984 and September 30 of every 10th year after that the minister shall prepare and submit to the Lieutenant Governor in Council a forest and range resource analysis containing
>
> (a) a description of the inventory of the forest and range resources in the Province;
>
> (b) a description of the location and extent of areas of forest land in the Province that
>
> (i) have been denuded of timber through harvesting or otherwise and that, in the opinion of the chief forester, have not become restocked with commercially valuable species of timber; or
>
> (ii) are producing timber at a rate that, in the opinion of the chief forester, is substantially lower than their potential;
>
> (c) a description of the programs of the ministry respecting public and private forest and range management, protection, conservation, investment and research;

(d) an analysis of trends in and a forecast of
    (i) domestic and international demand for and uses of the forest and range resources in the Province and products manufactured from them; and
    (ii) the supply of the forest and range resources in the Province and products manufactured from them, in relation to the supply from areas outside the Province; and
(e) a summary of developments in and questions of public policy that are expected to influence significantly and to affect the use, ownership, licensing and management of forest and range resources.

It is intended that this Terms of Reference will incorporate these requirements to produce a report which addresses important issues, options and priorities, and communicates the information in an effective manner.

Purpose of the Resource Analysis

The periodic Resource Analysis evaluates the state of the forest and range resources; weighs the combined effects of the Ministry's programs, policies and regulations in attaining goals for timber, forage and recreation; and identifies achievements and deficiencies. Against this background it presents alternative policies which may be adopted to further the contribution of forest and range resources to meeting government objectives. It also discusses the implications of these alternatives for other resource programs or areas of government policy.

The Resource Analysis assists in clarifying goals and priorities. It considers forest and range management at the provincial scale, in which Forest Regions or other appropriate geographic areas of the province are used for presentation of data and discussion. It assesses management options in light of other provincial policies and priorities. Results will be presented in a way which will later allow a good approximation to be derived for goals, priorities and production targets at the level of the Forest Region.

From Section 7 of the MINISTRY OF FORESTS ACT, a number of specific purposes can be interpreted. These are:

a. Describing the inventory.

The purpose is to provide government with a description of forest and range resources, including their values for timber and forage production and for outdoor recreation.

b. Describing non-productive and under-productive areas.

The purpose is to advise government which parts of the resource assets are in the poorest condition, what improvements are possible and to estimate the costs of possible improvements.

c. Describing the programs of the Ministry.

The purpose is to provide government with a performance report but of a wider scope than the annual report, with more discussion of the effects of complete programs and overall Ministry performance.

d. Analyzing trends and forecasting demand and supply.

The purpose is to provide government with long-term perspectives on demand and supply of resources. This includes trends in recreational use, projections of market opportunities for existing and potential products, and an assessment of B.C.'s competitive position within Canada and internationally, now and in the future.

e. Development and questions of public policy.

The purpose is to assess the impacts of present and proposed Ministry policies and programs on other provincial

ministries, agencies and the federal government. A second important part is an assessment of the interactions of the policies and programs of other ministries and agencies with those of the Ministry of Forests.

The Resource Analysis concentrates on key issues where government's choice of policies and priorities can significantly affect the way in which resources will be administered or managed. Although items (a) through (e) prescribe general topics, they do not define specific information requirements, the manner in which data will be analyzed, nor the format of presentation. The intent is to focus the Analysis on the most important issues of the day related to management of forest and range resources. A wide range of information is required to satisfy the descriptive component in the legislation, but the choice of data to be included in greater detail is tailored to the description and analysis of the major issues. Where details are necessary to highlight policy choices, specific information is presented for Timber Supply Areas, or in summary for all or some of them.

Issues or questions to be addressed in the Resource Analysis are selected on the basis of their significance throughout the province. Some are identified as recurring problems or opportunities in Timber Supply Area plans; some are derived through Branch overview of their program responsibilities; others emerge from Ministry of Forests' participation on Regional Resource Management Committees and on the Environment and Land Use Technical Committee. Additional topics come from consultation with other agencies of government, industry and public interest groups. All of these issues and questions must be brought together and presented in a way which allows government to make decisions about provincial policies while recognizing differences in potentials and priorities between regions. It may, for example, be judged advisable to invest more funds in forest management in a region that has a heavy reliance on the forestry sector rather than in another area with a diversified economy. The same applies to decisions affecting trade-offs between timber production and other uses. These are social choices which government can make, and which will guide how forests are to be managed in the provincial interest.

The 1984 Resource Analysis

The Forest and Range Resource Analysis described in this Terms of Reference will be the second one prepared by the Ministry of Forests. It is due to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by September 30, 1984. This report will be identified as the '1984 Resource Analysis' or just the 'Resource Analysis' in further references within the text, in contrast to the '1979 Resource Analysis'.

The general public, the government, the industries creating wealth from the resources, and various groups all have a vested interest in the management of the forest and range resources. These interests must be served by the 1984 Resource Analysis.

The theme for the 1984 Resource Analysis is similar to that for the 1979 Analysis. It provides government with an expanded perspective on the present and potential benefits that might be generated from public forest and range resources, given the reasonable choices for their management that exist over the next two decades. Another dimension will be added to that perspective in 1984 by supplementing biological descriptions of the resources with improved interpretations of their values in providing social and economic benefits to the province.

It is also intended that the 1984 Resource Analysis will build upon the findings of the earlier report. Efforts will be made to maintain continuity with earlier results but to refine methods and improve the depth of analysis. The 1984 Resource Analysis will also incorporate an update of events since 1979 and review the implementation of policy direction resulting from the 1979 Resource Analysis.

From the 1984 Resource Analysis, a first approximation of policies and production targets will be derived for each region to direct further decisions within the Ministry. These will also guide Ministry participation in inter-ministerial planning at the regional and more local levels.

In developing the above theme, the report will examine the current state of forest and range management and then develop policy alternatives for the future. The 1984 Resource Analysis therefore will comprise two elements:

a. A status report which analyses the present activities of the Ministry. This evaluates the combined effects of programs, policies and regulations and identifies achievements and deficiencies.

b. Presentation of alternative policies which may be adopted to overcome current problems or to further the contribution of forest and range resources to meeting government objectives, along with the implications for other resource programs or areas of government policy.

The format of the Resource Analysis Report is designed to address these two complementary components under four major sections or chapters which are discussed in the remainder of the Terms of Reference.

1. THE PRESENT EXTENT AND CONDITION OF THE RESOURCES

2. AN ANALYSIS OF PRESENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

3. TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE

4. MAJOR POLICY OPTIONS FOR FOREST, RANGE AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT

General Timetable

Designing project plans to fulfill the Terms of Reference will take until the end of February 1983. The year of 1983 will be spent in doing the analysis and drafting major sections of the report. January to March of 1984 will be spent in carrying out the final analytical work and preparing a draft of the complete report. After further review and editing, this will be presented to Cabinet on September 30th, 1984 as required in the legislation. The final report will be published in the spring of 1985.

Reports to be Produced

Several reports will be produced from the Resource Analysis.

1. Resource Analysis Technical Report
   (to be published in small quantity, probably sold)

   Much of the technical work that will be required to arrive at and to substantiate the findings of the Resource Analysis will be of interest to only a very limited audience. This technical report will document all data and analytical methods for future reference by the Ministry and for use by anyone wishing to test and substantiate any aspect of the report. Editing will be sufficient to ensure accuracy of description as a technical document but style and readability will not be a major concern. Graphics will be restricted to a standard necessary to illustrate critical results. (Length: 500 pages or more).

2. Resource Analysis Report (to be published)

   For most readers who have more than a passing interest in resource management, this will be THE Resource Analysis. It is the version that will be presented to Cabinet and to the Legislature to fulfill the requirements of the legislation. Emphasis will be on the results of the analysis, discussed in terms of their implications for provincial resource policies. The editing will be to a good journalistic standard, emphasizing not only accuracy of content but also effective communication in an easily readable style. Well designed graphics will be used liberally to illustrate and summarize concepts which are discussed in the text. (Length: 70 to 100 pages).

3. Resource Analysis Summary Report (to be published)

   This report will be prepared to convey the key findings of the 1984 Resource Analysis to the non-technical or only peripherally concerned audience. The editorial standard will be similar to that of the Resource Analysis Report. (Length: 10 to 15 pages).

4. Technical Background Reports (not to be published, available on demand for a copying fee)

   There may be studies and data summaries prepared to generate results which are required for the Resource Analysis but which are not in themselves essential components of the Resource Analysis Technical Report. These will be listed in the latter report and reproduced in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the Ministry and to satisfy other requests.

THE PRESENT EXTENT AND CONDITION OF THE RESOURCES

Purpose and Content

This section of the Resource Analysis will present an assessment of the extent, quality, condition and value of public and private forest, range and recreational assets. This basic information will also be a major input to the analysis of resource management issues and policy options. Comparisons with the information presented in the 1979 Resource Analysis will be made wherever possible.

It is intended that the Resource Analysis will present an overview of the resources at the Provincial level, stressing differences among regions. Detailed information will be summarized to a degree that is appropriate at the provincial scale. A statistical supplement will be prepared containing forest, range and recreation inventories in each Timber Supply Area unless this information is published in other reports by mid-1984.

Subject Areas for Analysis

1. Descriptions and discussion of resource inventories including regional summaries of: areas and volumes of timber by appropriate aggregations of age classes, types and sites; estimates of sawlog and pulplog proportions; areas of rangeland and carrying capacity by general range ecosystem and productivity class; recreational sites and recreational opportunities. The whole land base will be described including all ownerships and tenures. Emphasis will be on geographic distribution, using graphic displays where possible.

2. A description of the timber lands that are not satisfactorily restocked (NSR), burned, pest and disease attacked, decadent and brushed-in, and degraded range areas and those lost to forest encroachment. The effects of lost production on those areas will be estimated.
3. Descriptions of areas where forest productivity has been rehabilitated or enhanced and estimates of range production added through range improvement activities.
4. Estimates of the economically recoverable timber stock.
5. A definition of the land base that is expected to be available in the long term for the production of timber, forage and outdoor recreation; the land base on which these uses are expected to be restricted by allocation to some other use.
6. A description of the permanent forest roads and bridges including a description of the main industrial capital assets, i.e. sawmills, pulpmills, etc.

Major Issues Concerning the Extent and Condition of the Resources

A necessary condition to improving the joint use of natural resources is achieving a common view of resource supplies and of the land base that supports them. The Resource Analysis will summarize the land demands under the programs of various management agencies and compare them to regional supplies to yield a solid common ground on the current status of the land base.

The second issue is the effect of economic harvestability on the availability of timber supplies. Economically recoverable timber supplies are an important condition for the maintenance and further development of the forest industry. In this section, the issue is to define the economically recoverable timber stock and predict how it will change over time. The later section on trends and policy options deals with the policy implications of being able to define this timber stock.

This data will be used to discuss changes in recoverable supply due to changes in price, costs, technology and the land base; and to compare the cost of moving into remote stands with the cost of supplying the same volume of timber from intensive silviculture.

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Purpose and Content

This section is the core of the Resource Analysis report. It provides a comprehensive view of how provincial forest and range resources including their recreational use are administered and managed. It examines administrative policies and practices along with management programs to show how, collectively, the activities of the Ministry of Forests facilitate attainment of public objectives. This analysis will include the management responsibilities which are delegated to the forest and ranching industries via the tenure systems.

The forest and range resources of the province are primarily publicly owned but the economic activity generated from them comes from investment in the private sector. This section will therefore examine the present structure of the forest and ranching industries along with significant trends in their development in order to allow an appreciation of how their use of resources can contribute to the viability of local, regional and provincial economies. In addition, management on private ownerships will be discussed. In summary, this section will examine how well all forest and range resources are being managed to maintain or increase their value now and in the future for producing social and economic benefits; and to follow the directions and priorities resulting from the 1979 Resource Analysis and other defined policies of government.

Subject Areas for Analysis

1. Results produced by the resource management activities of the Ministry of Forests.

   This will include a discussion of the Ministry's organization, goals, management system, and program structure. It will examine policies, administrative procedures and programs to assess their interactive effects in achieving desired results. Whereas the Annual Report presents year-by-year progress towards specific program targets, the intent here is to discuss the collective effect of not only programs but also forest management policies in achieving broader social objectives. Some policies and programs

will be examined in detail where they have been identified as issues critical to the management of forest and range resources over the next one or two decades. These are discussed later under "Major Issues".

2. Joint Use With Other Resource Agencies

In this sub-section, the management of forest and range resources for timber, forage and recreation are placed in the context of other provincial programs which rely on these and other resources. Put simply, are there trade-offs to be made and what are the effects on the objectives of this ministry and on those of other ministries? It will focus on a summary of current field practices interpreted in terms of the different agencies' perspectives on how well their objectives are being met.

Examples of other policies and programs which directly affect Ministry programs are: Municipal Affairs' settlement plans; land disposal policies and plans for establishing new parks in Lands, Parks and Housing; fisheries and wildlife management prescriptions and policies of the provincial and federal Environment ministries; new dams and rights-of-way proposed by B.C. Hydro and plans for new mine exploration and development in Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. In turn, there are aspects of Ministry of Forests' policy which affect the maintenance of resource values outside of the Ministry's jurisdiction. For example, what is the effect on wildlife habitat of extending timber utilization into marginal stands; the effect of establishing Provincial Forests on land and municipal settlement policies and on the planned establishment of new parks, and the effects of harvesting on domestic water supplies?

3. Private ownerships

The type of management being applied to these lands will be assessed as will the implications for the total output of the forest and range sectors.

4. Delegation of Management Responsibilities

   This is a significant area of policy choice because public and private interests can be served differently by varying degrees of delegation of forest and range management responsibilities. All components of the tenure system will be examined to determine where delegation practices might be changed to improve the efficiency of resource management. The consequences of any such change will be documented in terms of possible effects on public rights of forest and range ownership.

5. The Utilization and Marketing Complex

   Current economic and social benefits derived through the forest and range resources will be detailed with an emphasis on regional differences. This will include employment statistics, generation of wealth, and effects on community stability. Of particular concern will be long-term trends in the industry in each region in response to changing technology and markets, and in relation to the projected wood supplies.

Major Issues Concerning Present Resource Management

The first set of issues concerns the social and economic benefits achieved by the Ministry through its co-operation with other resource agencies, the forest and ranching industries and the public. The most important task is to obtain a straight forward account of what the social and economic benefits are. In doing so, some of the important policy choices made by the Province should be noted. The main topics will be forest and range resource development, preservation, and joint use with other agencies.

A second set of issues bears on maintaining the value of the forest and range resources. What is expected to happen to the future value of our resources as a result of todays' management? Will the second growth timber resource be as valuable as the old growth resource? Are areas of brush and not sufficiently restocked land still being created? Is soil productive capacity being maintained? Is range condition improving? Will the forest and range resources maintain their attraction for recreational activities? Most of

these questions concerning value can be answered by a careful consideration of the available information on harvesting, silviculture, grazing and range management and recreational use, but some technical re-analysis will be required.

The third set of issues are concerned with following the directions and priorities developed from the 1979 Resource Analysis and subsequent Five Year Programs. Included in the analysis of these issues will be the broad policy framework for managing forest, range and recreation resources which is set out in the 1979 MINISTRY OF FORESTS ACT.

TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE

Purpose and Content

The purpose of this section is to analyze the probable future circumstances under which forest and range resources must be managed for production of timber, forage and outdoor recreation. Consideration must be given not only to the characteristics of the resources, but also to the economic and social factors which will influence government's goals and, therefore, its expectations from resources. This analysis will be provincial in scope, but different challenges and opportunities between regions will be highlighted. Particular emphasis will be placed on demand for resources and markets for products in relation to available supplies. Forecasts of the future are highly speculative, especially when they are extended beyond a quantitative description of the resources. It is therefore essential to avoid predicating the results of this analysis on any specific scenario of future events. The approach will be to identify a range of possibilities in order to assess the sensitivity of a set of management options to these variables. In other words, both the potential benefits and the risks of uncertainty will be weighed to portray the social, economic and industrial implications of each option.

The list of topics to be analyzed under this section is not yet complete because some will arise from work done in the course of the Resource Analysis. A number of them have been identified for inclusion, however, and are discussed below.

Subject Areas for Analysis

1. Trends in Economic Conditions and Markets

With reference to the international and North American scene, discuss the factors which effect the viability of the forest and ranching industries in B.C. These include relationships between commodity prices, market size, capital investment, and industrial profits, provincial revenues and employment levels. Interpret trends in terms of future expectations for the development of British Columbia's industries.

Specific items in this analysis will include:

a. trade agreements and tariff structures that control the competitiveness of Canadian products in world markets,
b. the changing profile of forest product markets,
c. potential structural changes in the forest industry of the U.S. Pacific Northwest and the proposed modification of the current timber pricing system in U.S. National Forests.

2. Trends in Regional Development

Forest and range resources play a significant role in the economies of all regions in the province, but the nature of their contribution differs markedly from one to the other. Variables include population density, topography, other economic opportunities, degree of urbanization, environmental sensitivity, and the characteristics of the forest and range resources themselves. As the population continues to grow, this interacting set of conditions changes as well, producing direct and indirect influences on resource management opportunities and priorities. Particular attention will be paid in this analysis of each region to:

a) land base demands for all uses; i.e., trends which govern the land available for timber or forage production and outdoor recreation.

b) multiple use demands; i.e., trends which constrain the quantity of timber and forage production from the available land base or affect the delivery of recreation programs.

c) community and industrial infrastructure.

d) interactions with other resource developments which inhibit or facilitate changes in the forest and range based industries.

e) topics of special interest to one or more regions; e.g., tourism development and provision of domestic water supplies.

3. Specific Topics Influencing Management

The opportunities to manage forest and range resources are frequently dependent upon overcoming one or more physical or social constraints. Three of the most crucial are:

a) controlling the loss of timber and forage production to weeds, insects and diseases. Attitudes toward the use of pesticides are a significant constraint on future options. Opportunities with and without chemical pest controls will be assessed, including discussion of alternative methods of control.

b) ensuring an efficient and economical transportation infrastructure for the movement of forest products by land and water. The future performance of the industry will be directly dependent upon the quality of the transportation system. Sustaining or upgrading the existing infrastructure, however, will involve social and environmental as well as financial costs. Any projection of opportunities and constraints must be based on a realistic portrayal of cost and availability of transportation facililties and, where necessary, the cost of upgrading them to a satisfactory standard.

c) satisfying ecological and environmental concerns about the depletion of old-growth forests. Maintenance of old-growth ecosystems has become a topic of debate in much of North America as the proportion of logged-over land has increased in relation to the remaining virgin forest. Concerns range from gene-pool preservation, to wildlife habitat, to aesthetic appreciation of wilderness. This analysis will include, for each region, an estimate of:

i) the amount of old growth forest that will exist, over time and by geographic distribution, if current trends in management practices are continued. This will include parks, other reserves, and economically unharvestable timber.

ii) the effects on short and long-term timber yields of preservation of varying amount of old-growth timber.

iii) the feasibility of using different silvicultural systems to improve the compatibility of timber production with the objectives for maintaining old-growth ecosystems.

4. Opportunities for Forest, Range and Recreation Management

The Five-Year Program and Timber Supply Area plans contain information on management opportunities which will be summarized here, supplemented by any additional information necessary to allow a portrayal of management options in each region. Beyond the resources themselves, consideration will also be given to the present administration and tenure policies which may influence our ability to capitalize on opportunities. Alternatives will be examined.

5. Future Value of Forest and Range Resources

As discussed earlier in the Terms of Reference, the 1984 Resource Analysis will strive to add a new perspective by estimating value as well as quantity of resources. Several factors to be considered include:

a) long term changes in the quality of resources if present management practices are continued,

b) long-term effects of differing management practices on the quality of resources,

c) interpretation of a) and b) in terms of the economic availability of resources during market cycles,

d) discussion of the interactions between resource quality and quantity as they affect industrial structure and the profile of products that can be produced.

e) although recreation values are more difficult to quantify, an attempt will be made to evaluate the available opportunities in relation to long-term demand patterns and social needs.

Major Issues Concerning Trends and Opportunities

The first set of issues are large scale strategic questions about what the province should do with its forest and range resources. The expectations and management obligations of four groups of people heavily influence the issues of concern.

The general public, as resource owners, are obliged to pay for their care and management. In return they expect to know what the resources will look like in the future, what they will be worth, what are the options for change and how much will the options cost.

Resource administrators in government are obliged to provide controls which hold the balance between long-term and short-term interests. In return they expect to know the consensus of informed opinion on how well the balance is being maintained.

Resource managers in government and industry are obliged to achieve specified objectives from forest and range resources, in terms of their condition, provision of supplies to the industries and opportunities for other users. They are also obliged to show what condition the resources are presently in and to what other states they could be brought at what cost. In return they expect directions from the owners and administrators on what kind of forest and range resources are required along with the money to do the job.

The utilization and marketing part of the forest and ranching industries create wealth by transforming the resources into products or services in the hands of the consumer. In return, the industries expect a supply of raw materials and information regarding future quantities and qualities as may affect their activities.

In this light the large scale issues of concern revolve around: what the owners want and what they can afford; the controls used to keep a balance between long-term and short-term interests; different means for providing resource management; ensuring continuing opportunities for the forest and range industries to manufacture and distribute forest products and to develop new product processes and markets; and providing opportunities for recreational use of forest and range lands.

Each general area includes several specific issues as follows. Related to what the owners want and what they can afford are the issues of: the use of herbicides and insecticides, the perservation of wildlife and recreational values, the percentage of all clearcut areas which are planted, the rate of backlog rehabilitation, the definition of basic silviculture, the funding of resource management as an alternative to some social services and alternatives to the present dependence on the forest industry.

Related to the controls for keeping a balance between the long and short-term interests are the issues of: how to make the transition from exclusive use of an old-growth timber resource to use of a much younger replacement resource and how to ensure the financial interest of the Crown is protected.

Related to the different means for providing resource management are the issues of: delegation of management responsibilities from the public service to the forest and ranching industries, and federal and provincial funding mechanisms.

Related to ensuring opportunities for industry are the issues of: how to ensure that reliable information on the future quantities and qualities of available wood is provided, and how to encourage a more diverse wood using industry than we have at present.

MAJOR POLICY OPTIONS FOR FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

Purpose and Content

From the preceding chapters will emerge a number of ways in which the goals of forest and range management might be altered to yield a different set of social and economic benefits. Policy options will be presented and discussed to highlight their implications. The intent is to provide government with evaluated information to assist the choice of appropriate policies, either directly or following debate that should be stimulated and focussed through the 1984 Resource Analysis.